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EXAMINER	
CHAI, LONGBIT	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2131	

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application N .	Applicant(s)	
	09/735,117	SMITH, MARK ELWIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Longbit Chai	2131	

-- The MAILING DATE f this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 October 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 February 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1–16 are currently pending and have been presented for examination. No claim amendment has been made.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

2. As per claim 1–3, Applicant remarks "Anderson does not teach forwarding the output from the first network (i.e. higher classified network) to a remote session viewer at the workstation that is connected to the first network". However, Examiner notes that Anderson discloses providing "the user of the higher classified network typing commands on their normal workstation which then displays information obtained from the lower classified network" (Anderson: see for example, Column 1 Line 59–62) and thereby Examiner interprets that the information flows from the lower classified network to the higher classified network and then further forwarded the output from the first network (i.e. higher classified network) to a remote session viewer at the workstation of the user at the first network (i.e. higher classified network) to meet the claim language.

3. As per claim 4, Applicant remarks "Although Anderson may suggest a data diode, a data diode is not equivalent to a diode server". Examiner interprets the application server that connects to the data diode within the lower classified

network as the diode server to meet the claim language (Anderson: see for example, Figure 3 & Figure 11 Element 58 and Column 4 Line 1–3).

4. In addition, Applicant remarks "Anderson and Bowman, each and in combination, fails to disclose a plurality of diode servers. Examiner notes (a) In addition to diode server as addressed above, Anderson discloses a gateway is used between two different security classified networks (Anderson: see for example, Figure 2 Element 16), (b) It is obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to realize that a gateway can be used between a plurality of networks (i.e. without being limited to only two networks as shown in Figure 2 for example)–This is also taught by Bowman (Bowman: see for example, Column 44 Line 1–7). Thereby, "a plurality of diode servers" are established to correspond to the "gateway" connected to a plurality of networks associated with different security classification as addressed above.

5. Furthermore, Applicant remarks "Powell's disclosure for managing a local proxy server from a central proxy server is not equivalent to a diode server further operable to forward output from a remotable session to the network of the highest security level for display in a remote session viewer at a workstation". Examiner notes (a) the claim limitation of claim 4 "a diode server further operable to forward output from a remotable session to the network of the highest security level for display in a remote session viewer at a workstation" (as stated in the previous sentence) is rejected under Anderson Column 1 Line 59–62 (see previous Non-Final Office Action Page 16 Line 4–6), and (b) Powell is relied upon providing a

"server proxy" in conjunction with a "server" (i.e. "diode server" in this case)–besides, proxy is also well-known and widely used in the field.

6. As per claim 5–16, Applicant remarks "Anderson teaches away information flows in a single direction". However, this argument is not persuasive because Anderson clearly discloses allowing the information flow only in a single direction by using "one way information diode" (Anderson: see for example, Figure 11 and Column 6 Line 45–46 & Column 3 Line 58–Column 4 Line 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1–16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson (Publication Number: 6108787), hereinafter referred to as Anderson, in view of Bowman-Amuah (Patent Number: 6081518), hereinafter referred to as Bowman-Amuah).

As per claims 1 and 3, Anderson teaches a method of allowing access by a workstation connected to a first network of a highest security level, to information in a second network of a lower security level, the method comprising the steps of:

routing connections for input devices for the workstation to a proxy in the second network (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2);

Anderson does not teach establishing a remotable session in the second network.

Bowman-Amuah teaches:

establishing a remotable session in the second network (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bowman-Amuah within the system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Bowman-Amuah teaches the intelligent networks composed of proxy servers and the common well-known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides, (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable

(Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Bowman-Amuah teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15) as well as the hybrid network architecture providing an intelligent network solution (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 1 Line 44–48).

Anderson as modified further teaches:

connecting the input devices to the remotable session through the proxy in the second network so that the input devices are operable to control applications running in the remotable session (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

sending output from the remotable session through the proxy in the second network to a proxy in the first network through a diode that ensures that information only flows in one direction (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59 and Figure 8);

forwarding the output from the proxy in the first network to a remote session viewer at the workstation (Anderson: see inter alia, Column 1 Line 59–62 & Bowman-Amuah: see inter alia, Column 21 Line 60–61, Column 61 Line 19–22 and Column 10 Line 60–65).

As per claims 5, 7, and 12, Anderson teaches a method of operating a server to proxy access by a workstation connected to a first network of a highest security level, to information in a second network of a lower security level, the method comprising the steps of:

establishing a remotable session in the second network (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1, Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 43–45, Line 44–50, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

connecting the input devices to the remotable session through the server so that the input devices are operable to control applications running in the remotable session (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 4 Line 43–46, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1, Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 43–45, Line 44–50, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

Bowman-Amuah does not teach sending output from the remotable session to the first network through a diode that ensures that information only flows from the server in the second network to the first network.

Anderson teaches:

sending output from the remotable session to the first network through a diode that ensures that information only flows from the server in the second network to the first network (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59 and Figure 8).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bowman-Amuah within the system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Bowman-Amuah teaches the intelligent networks composed of proxy servers and the common well-known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides, (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Bowman-Amuah teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15) as well as the hybrid network architecture providing an intelligent network solution (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 1 Line 44–48).

As per claim 11, Anderson teaches apparatus for granting access by a workstation connected to a first network of a highest security level, to information in a second network of a lower security level, the apparatus comprising:

means for establishing a remotable session in the second network (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1, Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 43–45, Line 44–50, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

means for connecting the input devices to the remotable session so that the input devices are operable to control applications running in the remotable session (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1, Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 43–45, Line 44–50, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

Bowman-Amuah does not teach means for sending output from the remotable session to the first network through a diode that ensures that information only flows from the second network to the first network.

Anderson teaches:

means for sending output from the remotable session to the first network through a diode that ensures that information only flows from the second network to the first network (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59 and Figure 8).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bowman-Amuah within the system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Bowman-Amuah teaches the intelligent networks composed of proxy servers and the common well-

known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides, (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Bowman-Amuah teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15) as well as the hybrid network architecture providing an intelligent network solution (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 1 Line 44–48).

As per claim 2, 6 and 8, Anderson as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 5 and 7 respectively). Anderson as modified further teaches the establishing step includes sending a login screen and further comprising the step of receiving login information for a user at the second network (Anderson: see inter alia, Column 1 Line 55–57).

As per claim 9, 10 and 13, Anderson as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 7, 8 and 12 respectively). Anderson as modified further teaches sending output further include instructions for software

throttling (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 4 Line 18–22 and Column 16 Line 32).

As per claim 4, Anderson teaches a system for selectively allowing access by a workstation connected to a plurality of networks to information in a network of the highest security level or in a selected network from one or more other networks of lower security levels, the system comprising:

a switching unit for selectively routing connections for input devices to the workstation or to the selected network (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 2 Element 16 and Figure 3 Element 48);

Anderson does not teach a plurality of programmable computer systems disposed in the plurality of networks, each of the programmable computer systems operable to execute applications under the control of the workstation.

Bowman-Amuah teaches:

a plurality of programmable computer systems disposed in the plurality of networks, each of the programmable computer systems operable to execute applications under the control of the workstation (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bowman-Amuah within the system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode

architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Bowman-Amuah teaches the intelligent networks composed of proxy servers and the common well-known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides, (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Bowman-Amuah teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15) as well as the hybrid network architecture providing an intelligent network solution (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 1 Line 44–48).

Anderson as modified further teaches:

a plurality of diode servers disposed one each in each of the plurality of networks, each diode server in the one or more other networks connected to the switching unit and at least one programmable computer system and operable as a proxy to connect the switching unit to a remotable session in the selected network (Examiner interprets the application server that connects to the data diode within the lower classified network as the diode server (Anderson: see for example, Figure 3 & Figure 11 Element 58 and Column 4 Line 1–3). Furthermore, Anderson

discloses a gateway is used between two different security classified networks (Anderson: see for example, Figure 2 Element 16). It is obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to realize that a gateway can be used between a plurality of networks (i.e. without being limited to only two networks as shown in Figure 2 for example)–This is also taught by Bowman (Bowman: see for example, Column 44 Line 1–7). Thereby, "a plurality of diode servers" are established to correspond to the "gateway" connected to a plurality of networks associated with different security classification as addressed above. Besides, a gateway, in general, is qualified to serve as a switch unit with respect to connecting and forwarding the information between two networks. Further information, Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9, Column 6 Line 43–47, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22);

Thereby, Anderson as modified further teaches:

a selected diode server further operable to forward output from the remotable session to the network of the highest security level for display in a remote session viewer at the workstation (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8 & Bowman-Amuah: see inter alia, Column 21 Line 60–61, Column 61 Line 19–22 and Column 10 Line 60–65).

one or more diodes disposed one each between a diode server in one of the one or more other networks and a diode server in the network of the highest security level so that information can flow only from the selected network to the

network of the highest security level (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8 & Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9, Column 6 Line 43–47, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22).

As per claim 14, Anderson teaches a system for allowing access by a workstation connected to a first network of a highest security level, to information in a second network of a lower security level, the system comprising:

a diode handler object for communicating between the system and a diode that allows information to flow in only one direction (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8);

Anderson does not teach a proxy server object for interconnecting the diode handler object to a remotable session viewer in the workstation.

Bowman-Amuah teaches:

a proxy server object for interconnecting the diode handler object to a remotable session viewer in the workstation (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9, Column 6 Line 43–47, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44 –48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bowman-Amuah within the

system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Bowman-Amuah teaches the intelligent networks composed of proxy servers and the common well-known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides, (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Bowman-Amuah teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15) as well as the hybrid network architecture providing an intelligent network solution (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 1 Line 44–48).

As per claim 15, Anderson teaches a system for allowing access by a workstation connected to a first network of a highest security level, to information in a second network of a lower security level, the system comprising:

a diode handler object for communicating between the system and a diode that allows information to flow in only one direction (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8);

Anderson does not teach a proxy client object for interconnecting the diode handler object to a remotable session.

Bowman-Amuah teaches:

a proxy client object for interconnecting the diode handler object to a remotable session (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9, Column 6 Line 43–47, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bowman-Amuah within the system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Bowman-Amuah teaches the intelligent networks composed of proxy servers and the common well-known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides, (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Bowman-Amuah teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15) as well as the hybrid network architecture providing an

intelligent network solution (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 1 Line 44–48).

Anderson as modified further teaches:

a switch handler object connected to the proxy client object for communicating between the proxy client object and a switching unit (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8 & Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9, Column 6 Line 43–47, Column 44 Line 1–7, Column 1 Line 44–48, Column 16 Line 65–67, Column 17 Line 8–15, Column 21 Line 60–61, and Column 61 Line 19–22).

As per claim 16, Anderson as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 15). Anderson as modified further teaches the diode handler object applies software throttling to the information (Bowman-Amuah, see inter alia, Column 4 Line 18–22 and Column 16 Line 32).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson (Publication Number: 6108787), hereinafter referred to as Anderson, in view of Powell (Patent Number: US 20020073167 A1), hereinafter referred to as Powell.

As per claim 4, Anderson teaches a system for selectively allowing access by a workstation connected to a plurality of networks to information in a network of

the highest security level or in a selected network from one or more other networks of lower security levels, the system comprising:

a switching unit for selectively routing connections for input devices to the workstation or to the selected network (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 2 Element 16 and Figure 3 Element 48);

Anderson does not teach a plurality of programmable computer systems disposed in the plurality of networks, each of the programmable computer systems operable to execute applications under the control of the workstation.

Powell teaches:

a plurality of programmable computer systems disposed in the plurality of networks, each of the programmable computer systems operable to execute applications under the control of the workstation (Powell, see inter alia, Parag [0225], Figure 1, and Figure 8: Powell discloses the architecture of manage the local proxy servers from a central proxy server);

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Powell within the system of Anderson because (a) Anderson discloses the information diode architecture in a network environment using gateway for information filtering (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 11, Figure 3 & Figure 2) and Powell teaches Central / Local Proxy techniques and the common well-known purposes of the proxy server are filter information requests, improve performance, and share network connections; besides (b) Anderson discloses the issue that each pair of networks as a building

block has an input device and switch in conjunction with the information diode (Anderson, see inter alia, Figure 3 Element 48) but however, any general or even special means is also applicable (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 6 Line 6–9 and Column 6 Line 45–48) and Powell teaches centralized command and control by using the remote session techniques (Powell, see inter alia, Parag [0225], Figure 1, and Figure 8).

Powell as modified further teaches:

a plurality of diode servers disposed one each in each of the plurality of networks, each diode server in the one or more other networks connected to the switching unit and at least one programmable computer system and operable as a proxy to connect the switching unit to a remotable session in the selected network (Powell, see inter alia, Parag [0225], Figure 1, and Figure 8),

a selected diode server further operable to forward output from the remotable session to the network of the highest security level for display in a remote session viewer at the workstation (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8 & Powell, see inter alia, Parag [0225], Figure 1, and Figure 8).

one or more diodes disposed one each between a diode server in one of the one or more other networks and a diode server in the network of the highest security level so that information can flow only from the selected network to the network of the highest security level (Anderson, see inter alia, Column 2 Line 53–

59, Column 1 Line 59–62, Figure 3 and Figure 8 & Powell, see inter alia, Parag [0225], Figure 1, and Figure 8).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-

272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Longbit Chai
Examiner
Art Unit 2131

LBC